Customer No.: 31561
Docket No.: 09612-US-PA
Application No.: 10/707,355

AMENDMENTS

To the Specification:

Please amend Paragraph [0007] as follows:

[0007] The present invention discloses an organic electroluminescent device, which comprises a transparent substrate, a plurality of pixels, a red-light detector, a green-light detector and a blue-light detector, wherein the pixels disposed on the transparent substrate comprise a plurality of red-light pixels, a plurality of green-light pixels and a plurality of blue-light pixels. Each of the pixels comprises, in sequence, a transparent anode, an organic electroluminescent layer and a metal cathode. The transparent anode is disposed on the transparent substrate. In addition, the red-light detector is disposed adjacent to ~~the~~a red-light pixels on the transparent substrate, the green-light detector is disposed adjacent to ~~the~~a green-light pixels on the transparent substrate and the blue-light detector is disposed adjacent to ~~the~~a blue-light pixels on the transparent substrate. Each of the red-light detector, the green-light detector and the blue-light detector comprises, in sequence, a metal anode, an electroluminescent layer and a metal cathode. The metal anode is disposed on the transparent substrate. The metal anode is a non-transparent metal layer and the electroluminescent layer is an organic material or an inorganic material. Moreover, the organic electroluminescent device of the present invention further comprises driving units coupled to each of the pixels, and each of the red-light detector, the green-light detector and the blue-light detector are coupled to transfer units. The driving units and the transfer units are coupled to a control unit. Therefore, when an organic electroluminescent layer of a pixel degrades, causing the reduction of brightness, the detector adjacent thereto detects the degradation.

Please amend Paragraph [0009] as follows:

[0009] The present invention also discloses a method for fabricating an organic electroluminescent device. The method comprises: providing a transparent substrate; forming a plurality of pixels on the transparent substrate, wherein the pixels comprise a plurality of red-light pixels, a plurality of green-light pixels and a plurality of blue-light pixels; forming a red-light detector on the transparent substrate adjacent to ~~the~~a red-light pixels; forming a green-light detector on the transparent substrate adjacent to ~~the~~a green-light pixels; and forming a blue-light detector on the transparent substrate adjacent to ~~the~~a blue-light pixels. In the present invention, the step of forming the pixels, the red-light detector, the green-light detector and the blue-light detector comprises forming a patterned transparent anode and a patterned metal anode on the transparent substrate; forming an organic electroluminescent layer on the transparent anode and a electroluminescent layer on the metal anode; and forming a metal cathode on the organic electroluminescent layer and the electroluminescent layer for forming the pixels and the detectors. Moreover, the present invention further comprises coupling a driving unit to each of the pixels, and coupling each of the red-light detector, the green-light detector and the blue-light detector to transfer units.

Please amend Paragraph [0021] as follows:

[0021] Because a portion of light generated from the organic electroluminescent device goes out of the device, a portion of light generates a wave-guide phenomenon within the transparent substrate 100 and another portion of light generates a wave-guide phenomenon between the transparent anodes 102a, 102b and 102c and the organic electroluminescent layers 104a, 104b and 104c. Therefore, a light guider ~~(not shown)~~ 140 adjacent to the pixels 110a, 110b and 110c can induce the light within the device and

transmits to the detectors 111a, 111b and 111c. When the energy of the light entering the detectors 111a, 111b and 111c is less than the band gap, no electron-hole will be generated. When the energy of the light entering the detectors 111a, 111b and 111c is larger than the band gap, electrons will be activated from valance band to conduction band and electron-hole is therefore generated. By the currents generated from the detectors 111a, 111b and 111c, the brightness of the pixels 110a, 110b and 110c can be detected.